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John Foster Dulles Great American

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The news about secretary Dulles darkened our country and the whole free world Saturday. In human terms, it was like an eclipse of the sun. The illness of a truly great American cast a great shadow between our hopes for an honorable understanding with the Communists on the great issue of Germany and Berlin, and their realization.

Yet an eclipse is a passing phenomenon. I am sure that

Mr. Dulles, who has a spiritual courage not given to many men, will accept the verdict of his doctors as God's will.

I am sure he would be the first to say that the sun of our purpose will—and must—shine again. His achievements must continue, and will prevail. It will be a source of satisfaction to him, and it should be to us, that he has prepared the way for dealing with the Russians on the German-Berlin crisis by welding the allies together in unity in the latest great triumph of his career.

Physical Pain

Secretary Dulles brought this about by patient, persistent and persuasive effort, stoically enduring physical pain that cramped his movements but could not deter his determination. He made the recent trip to the allied capitals against the wishes of his doctors. But to him the chance of unity was more than worth the price of personal discomfort.

The success of the Dulles mission embarrassed his critics and heartened his supporters. He returned with the praise of allied officials and editorialists. It is ironical that he had to work himself into the hospital—and into the present grave news—to receive recognition as the West's fore-

most statesman. That was due to him long ago.

Review Needed

His critics are beginning to realize now how great he is. Any review of his record will be a rebuttal of their charges

that he has been stand-pat and do-nothing. It was John Foster Dulles, in this present challenge on Berlin and Germany, who broke the West's rigid position by suggesting that free elections need not be an absolute first condition of German unification. It was he who announced the readiness of the West to go into a 4-power meeting without an advanced detailed agenda.

It was he who indicated we might be willing to deal with the East Germans as "agents"—but not as representatives of a sovereign power, which some of our so-called statesmen are advocating—in the event Russia turned over control of our approaches to Berlin to East Germany.

Moral Obligations

It is he who has shown initiative and flexibility, while

refusing to retreat from our moral obligations or sacrifice our security interests, in meeting the Soviet threat.

And it is he who, in meeting recent challenges, saved Lebanon from a Communist take-over and thwarted the Chinese Communist thrust at Quemoy.

Secretary Dulles has said an everlasting and glorious "No" to appeasement. And that is the only way to work for a lasting and honorable peace.

To repeat it simply: Mr. Dulles is a great American. While we may hope that he

will be able to continue to direct our policy, it is necessary in the interests of our country to turn our thoughts to his successor. In my opinion the most qualified candidate is our ambassador to the UN, Henry

therapy will be used in the immediate future.

The finding of free cancer cells was made on the basis of microscopic examination of tissue and fluid taken from Dulles' abdominal region during a hernia operation Friday.

Radiation

Doctors said the radiation therapy—employing radium, X-ray or use of new radioisotopes developed in the atomic age—will be designed to attack the new outbreak of cancer in the hope of cutting down its spread to other parts of the body.

Nothing was said about the possibility of a resignation by Dulles who will be 71 on Feb. 25.

In the 1956 occurrence, a cancerous portion of Dulles' intestine was removed. The malignancy was reported effectively checked. Eisenhower said:

"While I was with him his doctors discussed with us their finding of the existence of malignancy, not fully determined at this time as to its extent, but certain to require further treatment."

He added that he "expressed the thoughts and prayers of all of us that the results of this operation and the further course of treatment will be successful."

Good Spirits

White reported Dulles was "in good spirits" after the hernia operation. He said "a small nodular implant on the hernia sac" was removed.

White said Dulles' doctors expect he will have to remain at the hospital "for several weeks."

Before entering the hospital Tuesday, Dulles had asked the president to grant him a leave of absence. He had just re-

turned from an exhausting European trip in which he had consulted U. S. Allies on a unified policy against Russia in the Berlin and German reunification deadlocks.

High officials said they did not believe Dulles' illness would delay negotiations with the Soviet Union on these problems.

They voiced belief it would be impossible for him to attend a western foreign ministers meeting tentatively scheduled for mid-March in Paris, preliminary to a probable meeting with the Russians.

2 Conferences

The president spent 35 minutes with Dulles. Earlier, he had conferred at the White House with C. Douglas Dillon who has been acting secretary during the absence of Dulles and Herter.

White was unable to give reporters a prognosis or forecast on Dulles' chance of recovery.

It was learned, however, that when surgeons spotted the nodular growth on the hernia sac they immediately suspected cancer. But they withheld a public announcement until after every possible check had been made.

The state department spokesman also reported Dulles learned of the bad news before the president visited him. It was broken to him by the hospital commandant, Maj. Gen. Leonard W. Heaton, who performed the hernia operation.

Before the president's arrival Dulles had been visited by Dillon and two top presidential assistants, Wilton B. Persons and Andrew J. Goodpaster.

The president has denied emphatically reports that Dulles might never return to the state department.

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